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* * * * * * * * * *   Welcome to STN International   * * * * * * * * * *

 NEWS  1            Web Page URLs for STN Seminar Schedule - N. America
 NEWS  2            "Ask CAS" for self-help around the clock
 NEWS  3  SEP 09    CA/CAplus records now contain indexing from 1907 to the
                    present
 NEWS  4  Jul 15    Data from 1960-1976 added to RDISCLOSURE
 NEWS  5  Jul 21    Identification of STN records implemented
 NEWS  6  Jul 21    Polymer class term count added to REGISTRY
 NEWS  7  Jul 22    INPADOC: Basic index (/BI) enhanced; Simultaneous Left and
                    Right Truncation available
 NEWS  8  AUG 05    New pricing for EUROPATFULL and PCTFULL effective
                    August 1, 2003
 NEWS  9  AUG 13    Field Availability (/FA) field enhanced in BEILSTEIN
 NEWS 10  AUG 15    PATDPAFULL: one FREE connect hour, per account, in
                    September 2003
 NEWS 11  AUG 15    PCTGEN: one FREE connect hour, per account, in
                    September 2003
 NEWS 12  AUG 15    RDISCLOSURE: one FREE connect hour, per account, in
                    September 2003
 NEWS 13  AUG 15    TEMA: one FREE connect hour, per account, in
                    September 2003
 NEWS 14  AUG 18    Data available for download as a PDF in RDISCLOSURE
 NEWS 15  AUG 18    Simultaneous left and right truncation added to PASCAL
 NEWS 16  AUG 18    FROSTI and KOSMET enhanced with Simultaneous Left and Righ
                    Truncation
 NEWS 17  AUG 18    Simultaneous left and right truncation added to ANABSTR
 NEWS 18  SEP 22    DIPPR file reloaded
 NEWS 19  SEP 25    INPADOC: Legal Status data to be reloaded

 NEWS EXPRESS  April 4 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V6.01a, CURRENT
               MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0b(ENG) AND V6.0Jb(JP),
               AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 01 APRIL 2003
 NEWS HOURS    STN Operating Hours Plus Help Desk Availability
 NEWS INTER    General Internet Information
 NEWS LOGIN    Welcome Banner and News Items
 NEWS PHONE    Direct Dial and Telecommunication Network Access to STN
 NEWS WWW      CAS World Wide Web Site (general information)

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FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 11:06:15 ON 26 SEP 2003

=> file medline biosis caplus
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                       ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                     0.21       0.21

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 11:06:47 ON 26 SEP 2003

FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 11:06:47 ON 26 SEP 2003
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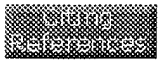
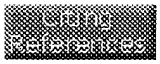
FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 11:06:47 ON 26 SEP 2003

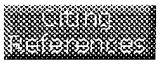
=> s gene (3a) amplifi? and (protein or polypeptide) (9a) (reduc? or lower? or dimin
L1 40 GENE (3A) AMPLIFI? AND (PROTEIN OR POLYPEPTIDE) (9A) (REDUC? OR LOWER? OR DIMINISH? OR LESS) (3A) EXPRESS?

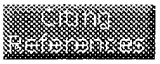
=> dup rem l1
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L1
L2 28 DUP REM L1 (12 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d 1-28 ti

L2 ANSWER 1 OF 28 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

TI Use of SID1 gene-encoded transmembrane **protein** of Caenorhabditis elegans in RNA interference for **reduced** gene **expression**

L2 ANSWER 2 OF 28 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 1

TI Overexpression of oncogenic STK15/BTAK/Aurora A kinase in human pancreatic cancer.

L2 ANSWER 3 OF 28 MEDLINE on STN

TI Sphingosine 1-phosphate induces the production of glial cell line-derived neurotrophic factor and cellular proliferation in astrocytes.

L2 ANSWER 4 OF 28 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 2

TI X-ray repair cross-complementing gene I protein plays an important role in camptothecin resistance.

L2 ANSWER 5 OF 28 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

TI Overexpression of protein disulfide isomerase-like protein in a mouse leukemia L1210 cell line selected for resistance to 4-methyl-5-amino-1-formylisoquinoline thiosemicarbazone, a ribonucleotide reductase inhibitor

L2 ANSWER 6 OF 28 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN

TI Characterization of the promoter of human extracellular matrix metalloproteinase inducer (EMMPRIN.

L2 ANSWER 7 OF 28 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN

TI Loss of heterozygosity, microsatellite instability, and mismatch repair protein alterations in the radial growth phase of cutaneous malignant melanomas.

L2 ANSWER 8 OF 28 MEDLINE on STN

Citing References

TI Differential regulation of glial cell line-derived neurotrophic factor (GDNF) mRNA expression during hypoxia and reoxygenation in astrocytes isolated from stroke-prone spontaneously hypertensive rats.

L2 ANSWER 9 OF 28 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 3

Citing References

TI Comparison of human prostate specific glandular kallikrein 2 and prostate specific antigen gene expression in prostate with **gene amplification** and overexpression of prostate specific glandular kallikrein 2 in tumor tissue.

L2 ANSWER 10 OF 28 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 4

Citing References

TI Expression of the RB protein, allelic imbalance of the RB **gene** and **amplification** of the CDK4 **gene** in metaplasias, dysplasias and carcinomas in Barrett's oesophagus.

L2 ANSWER 11 OF 28 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

Citing References

TI Overexpression of folate binding protein α is one of the mechanism explaining the adaptation of HT29 cells to high concentration of methotrexate

L2 ANSWER 12 OF 28 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN

Citing References

TI PHR1 encodes an abundant, pleckstrin homology domain-containing integral membrane protein in the photoreceptor outer segments.

L2 ANSWER 13 OF 28 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

Citing References

TI Abnormal RNA splicing lowers the expression of human G-CSF in transgenic mice

L2 ANSWER 14 OF 28 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 5

Citing References

TI In vitro effects of MYCN sense and antisense expression in MYCN-amplified human neuroblastoma cells.

L2 ANSWER 15 OF 28 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

Citing References

TI Isolation of a novel gene showing reduced expression in metastatic colorectal carcinoma cell lines and carcinomas

L2 ANSWER 16 OF 28 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN

Citing References

TI Immunohistochemistry of cyclin D1 in human breast cancer.

L2 ANSWER 17 OF 28 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

Citing References

TI Enhanced expression of dihydrofolate reductase by bovine kidney epithelial cells results in altered cell morphology, IGF-I responsiveness, and IGF binding protein-3 expression

L2 ANSWER 18 OF 28 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 6

Citing References

TI c-erbB-2 amplification in mammary carcinoma.

L2 ANSWER 19 OF 28 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 7

Citing References

TI Reduced topoisomerase II and elevated alpha class glutathione S-transferase expression in a multidrug resistant CHO cell line highly cross-resistant to mitomycin C.

L2 ANSWER 20 OF 28 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

Citing References

TI High level expression and purification of peptide methionine sulfoxide reductase in Escherichia coli

L2 ANSWER 21 OF 28 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN

Citing References

TI Expression of HER-2/neu in renal-cell carcinoma: Correlation with histologic subtypes and differentiation.

L2 ANSWER 22 OF 28 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

Citing References

TI Generation of recombinant CHO(dhfr-) cell lines by single selection for dhfr+ transformants

L2 ANSWER 23 OF 28 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

Citing References

TI Amplifiable expression vectors using a urokinase gene promoter and a dihydrofolate reductase gene for manufacture of foreign proteins in animal cells

L2 ANSWER 24 OF 28 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 8

Citing References

TI Effect of **gene amplification** on mercuric ion reduction activity of Escherichia coli.

L2 ANSWER 25 OF 28 MEDLINE on STN

Citing References

TI Characterisation of adriamycin- and amsacrine-resistant human leukaemic T cell lines.

L2 ANSWER 26 OF 28 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 9

Citing References

TI An immunohistochemical and in situ hybridization study of c-myc and c-erbB-2 expression in primary human breast carcinomas.

L2 ANSWER 27 OF 28 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN

Citing References

TI VARIABLE EXPRESSION OF THE TRANSLOCATED C-ABL ONCOGENE IN PHILADELPHIA CHROMOSOME-POSITIVE B-LYMPHOID CELL LINES FROM CHRONIC MYELOGENOUS LEUKEMIA PATIENTS.

L2 ANSWER 28 OF 28 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

Citing References

TI Identification of membrane anchor polypeptides of Escherichia coli fumarate reductase

=> d 10-17, 21, 27 bib ab

L2 ANSWER 10 OF 28 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 4

Full Text | Citing References

AN 2001209481 MEDLINE
DN 21194242 PubMed ID: 11299766
TI Expression of the RB protein, allelic imbalance of the RB **gene** and **amplification** of the CDK4 **gene** in metaplasias, dysplasias and carcinomas in Barrett's oesophagus.
AU Sarbia M; Tekin U; Zeriouh M; Donner A; Gabbert H E
CS Department of Pathology, University of Dusseldorf, 40225 Dusseldorf, Germany.. Sarbia@med.uni-duesseldorf.de
SO ANTICANCER RESEARCH, (2001 Jan-Feb) 21 (1A) 387-92.
Journal code: 8102988. ISSN: 0250-7005.
CY Greece
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 200105
ED Entered STN: 20010517
Last Updated on STN: 20010517
Entered Medline: 20010503
AB In the present study, the role of allelic loss at the retinoblastoma gene (RB), expression of the retinoblastoma protein (pRb) and **amplification** at the CDK4 **gene** in the metaplasia--dysplasia--carcinoma sequence in Barrett's oesophagus (BO) was investigated. Samples of metaplastic specialised epithelium (SE; n = 28), low-grade dysplasia (LGD; n = 21), high-grade dysplasia (HGD; n = 19) and invasive adenocarcinoma (CA; n = 35) derived from 36 oesophagectomy specimens were included. Of the cases that were informative for the RB gene (n = 27), loss of heterozygosity (LOH) was found in none of the 22 SE, in none of the 14 LGD, in 1 of the 12 HGD (8.3%) and in 5 of the 27 CA (18.5%). Immunohistochemically, an enhanced expression of pRb protein in LGD, HGD and CA as compared with SE was found in most cases. In 4 carcinoma samples, however, a marked **reduction** (3 cases) or complete absence (1 case) of pRb **protein expression** was found. Two out of these 4 CA samples showed LOH in the RB gene whilst one case was heterozygous and one case was homozygous. In contrast to the positive controls used, CDK4 amplification was not detectable by means of differential PCR in any of the samples under investigation. The present study indicated that allelic loss of the RB gene occurs late in the metaplasia--dysplasia--carcinoma sequence in BO. Immunohistochemically determined loss of pRb protein expression may indicate LOH of the RB gene. CDK4 **gene amplification** does not seem to play a role in the development of oesophageal adenocarcinoma.

L2 ANSWER 11 OF 28 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

Full Text | Citing References

AN 2001:611003 CAPLUS
DN 136:48081
TI Overexpression of folate binding protein α is one of the mechanism explaining the adaptation of HT29 cells to high concentration of methotrexate
AU de Nonancourt-Didion, M.; Gueant, J.-L.; Adjalla, C.; Chery, C.; Hatier, R.; Namour, F.
CS Laboratory of Cell and Molecular Pathology in Nutrition, University of Nancy, INSERM EMI, Vandoeuvre les Nancy, I-54505, Fr.
SO Cancer Letters (Shannon, Ireland) (2001), 171(2), 139-145
CODEN: CALEDQ; ISSN: 0304-3835
PB Elsevier Science Ireland Ltd.
DT Journal
LA English
AB The human colon adenocarcinoma cell line HT29 can be adapted to 10-7- 10-4 M concns. of methotrexate (MTX). Cells adapted to 10-4 M MTX have an enterocyte-like phenotype with DHFR **gene amplification**. Presently, we hypothesized that an increased expression of folate binding protein (FBP) may participate to the MTX resistance of 10-4 MTX HT29 cells. The cDNA FBPα/β-actin ratio of amplified transcripts was 4.8- and 1.5-fold higher in 10-4 and in 10-7 M MTX HT29 resp., than in std. type HT29 cells. An increase of transcript level was obsd. when decreasing folic acid concn. PI-PLC cleaved 7.7 times more membrane FBP in 10-4 M than in 10-7 M MTX and wild type HT29 cells. In contrast to 10-7 M MTX cells, growth of 10-4 M MTX cells was dependent on folic acid concn. and abolished at a concn. lower than 0.9 μM. In conclusion, the adaptive mechanism of HT29 cells resistant to 10-4 M MTX is the result of the synergistic overexpression of both DHFR and FBPα. Overexpression of FBPα may be related to the enterocyte-like phenotype of the cells.
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L2 ANSWER 12 OF 28 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN

Full Text | Citing References

AN 2000:75656 BIOSIS
DN PREV200000075656
TI PHR1 encodes an abundant, pleckstrin homology domain-containing integral membrane protein in the photoreceptor outer segments.
AU Xu, Shunbin; Ladak, Rahim; Swanson, Deborah A.; Soltyk, Anna; Sun, Hui; Ploder, Lynda; Vidgen, Danka; Duncan, Alessandra M. V.; Garami, Elizabeth; Valle, David (1); McInnes, Roderick R.
CS (1) PCTB 802, Johns Hopkins University, 725 N. Wolfe St., Baltimore, MD USA
SO Journal of Biological Chemistry, (Dec. 10, 1999) Vol. 274, No. 50, pp. 35676-35685.
ISSN: 0021-9258.
DT Article
LA English
SL English
AB We cloned human and murine cDNAs of a gene (designated PHR1), expressed preferentially in retina and brain. In both species, PHR1 utilizes two promoters and alternative splicing to produce four PHR1 transcripts, encoding isoforms of 243, 224, 208, and 189 amino acids, each with a pleckstrin homology domain at their N terminus and a transmembrane domain at their C terminus. Transcript 1 originates from a 5'-photoreceptor-

specific promoter with at least three Crx elements ((C/T)TAATCC). Transcript 2 originates from the same promoter but lacks exon 7, which encodes 35 amino acids immediately C-terminal to the pleckstrin homology domain. Transcripts 3 and 4 originate from an internal promoter in intron 2 and either include or lack exon 7, respectively. In situ hybridization shows that PHR1 is highly **expressed** in photoreceptors, with **lower expression** in retinal ganglion cells. Immunohistochemistry localizes the PHR1 **protein** to photoreceptor outer segments where chemical extraction studies confirm it is an integral membrane protein. Using a series of PHR1 glutathione S-transferase fusion proteins to perform in vitro binding assays, we found PHR1 binds transducin betagamma subunits but not inositol phosphates. This activity and subcellular location suggests that PHR1 may function as a previously unrecognized modulator of the phototransduction pathway.

L2 ANSWER 13 OF 28 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

Full Text | Citing References

AN 1999:453514 CAPLUS
DN 131:267830
TI Abnormal RNA splicing lowers the expression of human G-CSF in transgenic mice
AU Lu, Yi-Fan; Tian, Chai; Deng, Ji-Xian; Huang, Pei-Tang
CS Institute of Biotechnique, Academy of Military Medicine Science, Beijing, 100071, Peop. Rep. China
SO Shengwu Huaxue Yu Shengwu Wuli Jinzhan (1999), 26(3), 261-264
CODEN: SHYCD4; ISSN: 1000-3282
PB Shengwu Huaxue Yu Shengwu Wuli Jinzhan Bianjibu
DT Journal
LA Chinese
AB A mammary gland-specific expression vector encoding human G-CSF under the control of the 2.6-kb promoter of gene WAP (whey acidic protein) was prepd. and used for the prepn. of transgenic mice by microinjection. The expression level of G-CSF was as low as 120~250 μg/L in transgenic mice milk. In order to study the cause of its low expression, human G-CSF **gene** was **amplified** by RT-PCR in mammary gland of mice. Sequence anal. showed that this gene missed the 4th exon that was recognized as the intron due to RNA abnormal splice. It was possible that abnormal RNA splicing leads to low expression in transgenic mice.

L2 ANSWER 14 OF 28 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 5

Full Text | Citing References

AN 1998338123 MEDLINE
DN 98338123 PubMed ID: 9673406
TI In vitro effects of MYCN sense and antisense expression in MYCN-amplified human neuroblastoma cells.
AU Kavallaris M; Gardaneh M; Cheung B; Camacho M L; Hocker J E; Norris M D; Haber M; Marshall G M
CS Children's Cancer Research Institute, Sydney Children's Hospital, Randwick, Australia.
SO ANTICANCER RESEARCH, (1998 May-Jun) 18 (3A) 1793-7.
Journal code: 8102988. ISSN: 0250-7005.
CY Greece
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 199808
ED Entered STN: 19980820
Last Updated on STN: 19980820

Entered Medline: 19980810

AB Amplification of the MYCN oncogene is a strong predictor of treatment failure and chemo-resistance in childhood neuroblastoma. Stable expression of two partial MYCN gene fragments in antisense orientation **reduced** Mycn **protein expression** in an MYCN-amplified neuroblastoma tumor cell line, however, antisense cells did not exhibit an increased in vitro sensitivity to cytotoxic or differentiating agents. In contrast, partial MYCN sense transfectants exhibited increased resistance to cytotoxic drugs. These data suggest that the chemo-resistance of MYCN-amplified neuroblastoma cells is complex, and may be due to factors additional to Mycn protein expression.

L2 ANSWER 15 OF 28 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

Full Text | Citing References

AN 1997:585985 CAPLUS

DN 127:306001

TI Isolation of a novel gene showing reduced expression in metastatic colorectal carcinoma cell lines and carcinomas

AU Fukuda, Seisuke; Kuroki, Tamotsu; Kohsaki, Hironobu; Hayashi, Seitaku; Ozaki, Kouichi; Yamori, Takao; Tsuruo, Takashi; Nakamori, Shouji; Imaoka, Shingi; Nakamura, Yusuke

CS Laboratory of Molecular Medicine, Institute of Medical Science, University of Tokyo, Tokyo, 108, Japan

SO Japanese Journal of Cancer Research (1997), 88(8), 725-731
CODEN: JJCREP; ISSN: 0910-5050

PB Japanese Cancer Association

DT Journal

LA English

AB To investigate genes involved in metastatic stages of cancer, the authors analyzed expression of mRNAs in three cell lines derived from murine colon adenocarcinoma 26 by a differential display method. Each of these lines exhibits distinct metastatic characteristics. Among many bands representing different expression patterns in the display, the authors confirmed by northern anal. that a **gene** corresponding to one **amplified** fragment, termed grm2 (**gene** related to metastasis 2), was expressed more abundantly in NL4, the deriv. with the lowest metastatic potential, than in cell lines NL17, an exptl. metastatic deriv., and in NL22, a spontaneously metastatic deriv. Using the grm2 fragment as a probe, the authors isolated murine cDNA clones and subsequently human cDNA clones corresponding to the GRM2 gene. The human and mouse homologs both encode proteins of 600 amino-acid residues, which show weak homologies to proteins belonging to the myosin family. When the authors examd. the expression levels of this novel gene in human colon cancers and in corresponding metastatic foci, the authors found that in more than half of these tissues, expression was significantly reduced in assocn. with malignant potential. The authors' results imply that in humans the GRM2 gene product may regulate the metastatic phenotype of some colorectal cancers.

L2 ANSWER 16 OF 28 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN

Full Text | Citing References

AN 1995:23475 BIOSIS

DN PREV199598037775

TI Immunohistochemistry of cyclin D1 in human breast cancer.

AU Zhang, Shi-Yu (1); Caamano, Jorge; Cooper, Fred; Guo, Xu; Klein-Szanto, Andres J. P.

CS (1) Dep. Pathol., Fox Chase Cancer Cent., Philadelphia, PA 19111 USA

SO American Journal of Clinical Pathology, (1994) Vol. 102, No. 5, pp.

695-698.
ISSN: 0002-9173.
DT Article
LA English
AB Cyclin D1/PRAD 1, a cell cycle-related gene mapped to chromosome 11q13, has been found to be amplified in some breast cancers and squamous cell carcinomas of the head and neck, and esophagus. In this study, overexpression of cyclin D1/PRAD1 gene was demonstrated immunohistochemically in 35 of 43 (81.3%) cases of human breast cancer, with a newly available anticyclin D antibody. Neither normal epithelial components nor glandular structures from samples of fibrocystic disease, were reactive. **Amplification** of the **gene** was detected in 4 of 23 (17%) cases by Southern analysis. Increased gene dosage does not seem to be the only mechanism that resulted in increased **protein expression** as detected by immunohistochemistry. Because the **less** differentiated high grade tumors exhibited a more intense nuclear stain and non-neoplastic epithelial components were not stained, the use of cyclin D1/PRAD1 has potential as a tumor marker.

L2 ANSWER 17 OF 28 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

Full Text | Citing References

AN 1994:622959 CAPLUS
DN 121:222959
TI Enhanced expression of dihydrofolate reductase by bovine kidney epithelial cells results in altered cell morphology, IGF-I responsiveness, and IGF binding protein-3 expression
AU Cohick, W. S.; Clemmons, D. R.
CS Department of Medicine, University of North Carolina School of Medicine, Chapel Hill, NC, 27599-7170, USA
SO Journal of Cellular Physiology (1994), 161(1), 178-86
CODEN: JCLLAX; ISSN: 0021-9541
DT Journal
LA English
AB The kidney epithelial cell line (MDBK) secretes primarily insulin-like growth factor binding protein (IGFBP)-2 under basal conditions, but exposure to forskolin decreases the synthesis of and induces IGFBP-3. Since IGFBP-3 has been shown to both potentiate and inhibit insulin-like growth factor (IGF) bioactivity, MDBK cells were transfected with an expression vector contg. bovine IGFBP-3 cDNA and the dihydrofolate reductase (DHFR) gene as a selectable marker, with the goal of obtaining an epithelial cell line which constitutively secreted IGFBP-3. Stable clones which secreted greater than 100 ng/mL of IGFBP-3 were obtained and designated MDBKpMONBP-3. Northern blotting indicated that endogenous IGFBP-3 mRNA, which was undetectable in wild-type (WT) MDBK cells, was expressed in MDBK-MONBP-3 cells while the IGFBP-3 transgene did not appear to be expressed. DHFR mRNA transcripts were also expressed by MDBKpMONBP-3 cells, whereas these transcripts were not detected in WT MDBK cells, suggesting that **gene amplification** of DHFR may have allowed cells to survive in methotrexate (MTX) without taking up the expression vector. In addn. to the altered pattern of IGFBP-3 secretion, a marked alteration in cell morphol. was obsd. MDBKpMONBP-3 cells grew in distinct islands and exhibited dome formation (a characteristic of differentiated epithelial cells) whereas the WT cells did not. The alterations in morphol. and IGFBP-3 expression were irreversible, since MDBKpMONBP-3 cells failed to revert to the WT phenotype upon removal of MTX and dialyzed serum. Since vectorial secretion of proteins is often assocd. with epithelial cell differentiation, cells were plated on tissue culture inserts which allowed conditioned media (CM) to be collected from both the apical and basal surfaces of confluent monolayers. Release of IGFBP-2 was

approx. equal from apical and basal surfaces in WT MDBK cells. In contrast, release of both IGFBP-2 and IGFBP-3 was greater (3.1-fold and 3.5-fold, resp.) from basal as compared to apical surfaces of the MDBKpMONBP-3 cells. To det. if cells which were secreting IGFBP-3 had altered growth responses to IGF-I, cells were grown in serum-free media in the presence of IGF-I (0 to 100 ng/mL). Treatment of MDBKpMONBP-3 cells with 100 ng/mL of IGF-I increased cell no. 138% above serum-free controls compared to 73% in WT MDBK cells. A similar stimulation of cell growth was obsd. when both cell types were treated with either 5 µg/mL of insulin or 100 ng/mL of B-chain IGF-I, and IGF-I analog which binds the Type I IGF receptor but not IGFBP-3. Therefore, this response appears to be independent of a direct interaction between IGF-I and IGFBP-3. In summary, differentiation of MDBK cells was assocd. with the induction of IGFBP-3 expression as well as increased responsiveness to IGF-I. These data suggest that IGFBP-3 has greater potential to modulate IGF-I action in the differentiated MDBK cells.

L2 ANSWER 21 OF 28 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN

Full Text | Find References

AN 1993:30391 BIOSIS
DN PREV199395018591
TI Expression of HER-2/neu in renal-cell carcinoma: Correlation with histologic subtypes and differentiation.
AU Rotter, Michael (1); Block, Thomas; Busch, Raymonde; Thanner, Stefanie; Hoefler, Heinz
CS (1) Institute Pathology, Technische Universitaet Muenchen, School Medicine, Ismaninger Strasse 22, D-8000 Munich 80 Germany
SO International Journal of Cancer, (1992) Vol. 52, No. 2, pp. 213-217. ISSN: 0020-7136.
DT Article
LA English
AB Twenty-four renal-cell carcinomas (RCC) and corresponding non-neoplastic kidney tissue were examined for amplification and expression of the HER-2/neu **gene**. **Gene amplification** was examined by slot-blot analysis, mRNA expression by in situ hybridization and Northern blot analysis, and **protein expression** by immunohistochemistry. Northern-blot analysis revealed **lower expression** of HER-2/neu mRNA in clear-cell (p lt 0.001) and compact (p lt 0.001) tumor subtypes, while chromophilic, chromophobic and tubulo-papillary subtypes did not show significant differences in HER-2/neu gene expression, as compared wity non-neoplastic kidney tissues. HER-2/neu gene expression was not significantly associated with tumor stage. Low-differentiation (G3) was associated with lower HER-2/neu gene expression, but the number of G3 cases was too small for statistical analysis. HER-2/neu **gene amplification** was not found in any of the tumors. The results of in situ hybridization and immunohistochemistry generally agreed with those of Northern-blot analysis. We conclude that HER-2/neu gene expression correlates with Thoenes' classification of RCC and may be inversely to tumor differentiation; it is probably not involved in progression of RCC, in contrast to carcinomas of other locations (e.g. breast, ovary).

L2 ANSWER 27 OF 28 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN

Full Text | Find References

AN 1986:321299 BIOSIS
DN BA82:45604
TI VARIABLE EXPRESSION OF THE TRANSLOCATED C-ABL ONCOGENE IN PHILADELPHIA CHROMOSOME-POSITIVE B-LYMPHOID CELL LINES FROM CHRONIC MYELOGENOUS LEUKEMIA PATIENTS.

AU KONOPKA J B; CLARK S; MCLAUGHLIN J; NITTA M; KATO Y; STRIFE A; CLARKSON B; WITTE O N
CS DEP. MICROBIOLOGY AND MOLECULAR BIOLOGY INST., UNIV. CALIFORNIA LOS ANGELES, 405 HILGARD AVE., LOS ANGELES, CA 90024.
SO PROC NATL ACAD SCI U S A, (1986) 83 (11), 4049-4052.
CODEN: PNASA6. ISSN: 0027-8424.
FS BA; OLD
LA English
AB The consistent cytogenetic translocation of chronic myelogenous leukemia (the Philadelphia chromosome, Ph1) has been observed in cells of multiple hematopoietic lineages. This translocation creates a chimeric gene composed of breakpoint-cluster-region (bcr) sequences from chromosome 22 fused to a portion of the abl oncogene on chromosome 9. The resulting gene product (P210c-abl) resembles the transforming protein of the Abelson murine leukemia virus in its structure and tyrosine kinase activity. P210c-abl is expressed in Ph1-positive cell lines of myeloid lineage and in clinical specimens with myeloid predominance. We show here that Epstein-Barr virus-transformed B-lymphocyte lines that retain Ph1 can express P210c-abl. The level of expression in these B-cell lines is generally **lower** and more variable than that observed for myeloid lines. **Protein expression** is not related to **amplification** of the abl **gene** but to variation in the level of bcr-abl mRNA produced from a single Ph1 template.

=> d 18 bib ab

L2 ANSWER 18 OF 28 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 6

Full Text | Full Text + References

AN 94276603 MEDLINE
DN 94276603 PubMed ID: 7911860
TI c-erbB-2 amplification in mammary carcinoma.
AU Barnes D M
CS Imperial Cancer Research Fund Clinical Oncology Unit, Guy's Hospital, London, United Kingdom.
SO JOURNAL OF CELLULAR BIOCHEMISTRY. SUPPLEMENT, (1993) 17G 132-8. Ref: 18
Journal code: 8207539. ISSN: 0733-1959.
CY United States
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
General Review; (REVIEW)
(REVIEW, TUTORIAL)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 199407
ED Entered STN: 19940729
Last Updated on STN: 20000303
Entered Medline: 19940721
AB The c-erbB-2 oncogene has been extensively studied in mammary carcinomas since Slamon and colleagues demonstrated the association between amplification and poor prognosis in 1987. Further work found that amplification was accompanied by overexpression of the protein; however, this relationship is not perfect. Recently, Hollywood and Hurst have shown increased transcription in some cell lines containing a single copy of the gene, causing mRNA accumulation in overexpressing cells. Protein expression appears to be a good indicator of various abnormalities in the c-erbB-2 gene. Fortunately, c-erbB-2 protein, unlike epidermal growth factor (EGF) receptor, survives most fixation procedures used in routine histopathology laboratories. This has enabled immunohistochemical studies to be carried out on archival material. A higher incidence of c-erbB-2

positivity occurs in ductal carcinoma in situ (DCIS) than in infiltrating carcinomas. In DCIS there is a very close association between protein expression and high grade (comedo type). This explains the very high incidence of c-erbB-2 positivity in Paget's disease of the nipple which is nearly always associated with high grade DCIS. A **lower** proportion of high grade infiltrating carcinomas **express** the **protein**, highlighting the difference in incidence of positivity in the two types of ductal lesion. As well as having a potential role in the biological classification of mammary carcinomas, c-erbB-2 expression has been used to predict response to treatment. There have been reports that tumors expressing c-erbB-2 fail to respond to either chemotherapy or endocrine therapy.(ABSTRACT TRUNCATED AT 250 WORDS)

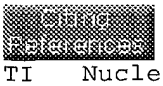
```
=> s scrm
L3           12 SCRM

=> d his

     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 11:06:15 ON 26 SEP 2003)

     FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 11:06:47 ON 26 SEP 2003
L1           40 S GENE (3A) AMPLIFI? AND (PROTEIN OR POLYPEPTIDE) (9A) (REDUC?
L2           28 DUP REM L1 (12 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L3           12 S SCRM

=> dup rem l3
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L3
L4           10 DUP REM L3 (2 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d 1-10 ti

L4   ANSWER 1 OF 10  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
```


```
TI   Identification of electrolyte solutions using a shear horizontal surface
     acoustic wave sensor with a liquid-flow system

L4   ANSWER 2 OF 10  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
```


```
TI   EPR dosimetry of Chernobyl cleaning workers

L4   ANSWER 3 OF 10  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
```


```
TI   Development of liquid-flow sensing system with surface acoustic wave
     sensor

L4   ANSWER 4 OF 10  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
```


```
TI   Cloning and characterization of a levanbiohydrolase from Microbacterium
     laevaniformans ATCC 15953

L4   ANSWER 5 OF 10  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
```




```
TI   Nucleic acids encoding human short-chain alcohol dehydrogenase-related
     molecules ScRM-1 and ScRM-2
```

L4 ANSWER 6 OF 10 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 1

Citing References

TI Some aspects of EPR dosimetry of liquidators.

L4 ANSWER 7 OF 10 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN

Citing References

DUPLICATE 2

TI An EPR intercomparison using teeth irradiated prior to crushing.

L4 ANSWER 8 OF 10 MEDLINE on STN

Citing References

TI Late facilitation of the human soleus H reflex induced by sustained isometric maneuver.

L4 ANSWER 9 OF 10 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

Citing References

TI Rocketborne cryogenic (10 K) high-resolution interferometer spectrometer flight HIRIS: auroral and atmospheric IR emission spectra

L4 ANSWER 10 OF 10 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

Citing References

TI Strongly-correlated-resonances model: existence theorem and solution

=> d 5 bib ab

L4 ANSWER 5 OF 10 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

Full Text | Citing References

AN 2000:68545 CAPLUS
DN 132:103778
TI Nucleic acids encoding human short-chain alcohol dehydrogenase-related molecules **ScRM**-1 and **ScRM**-2
IN Bandman, Olga; Tang, Y. Tom; Corley, Neil C.; Azimzai, Yalda; Baughn, Mariah R.
PA Incyte Pharmaceuticals, Inc., USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 78 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2000004135	A2	20000127	WO 1999-US16164	19990716
	W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW				
	RW: AT, BE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CH, CM, CY, DE, SN, TD, TG, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, ML, MR, NE, NL, PT, SE, SN, TD, TG				
	CA 2333471	AA	20000127	CA 1999-2333471	19990716
	AU 9950017	A1	20000207	AU 1999-50017	19990716
	EP 1097219	A2	20010509	EP 1999-934112	19990716

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, FI, RO

	JP 2002520046	T2	20020709	JP 2000-560233	19990716
PRAI	US 1998-116750	A	19980716		
	US 1998-160074P	P	19980716		
	WO 1999-US16164	W	19990716		

AB The invention provides a human short-chain alc. dehydrogenase (SCAD)-related mols. (**ScRM**) and polynucleotides which identify and encode **ScRM**. Nucleic acids encoding **ScRM**-1 and **ScRM**-2 were first identified in Incyte clones 1240869 and 2060002 from lung and ovarian cDNA libraries, resp., using a computer search for amino acid sequence alignments; consensus sequences were derived from overlapping and/or extended nucleic acid sequences. **ScRM**-1 is 278 amino acids in length, has structural homol. with human Hep27, and is expressed in various libraries, ≥67% of which ar e proliferative and ≥34% of which involve immune response. **ScRM**-2 is 564 amino acids in length, has structural homol. with Caenorhabditis elegans alc. dehydrogenase/ribitol dehydrogenase, and is expressed in various libraries, ≥65% of which are proliferative and ≥24% of which involve immune response. The invention also provides expression vectors, host cells, antibodies, agonists, and antagonists. The invention also provides methods for diagnosing, treating, or preventing disorders assocd. with expression of **ScRM**.

=> log y

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	59.93	60.14

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	-3.26	-3.26

STN INTERNATIONAL LOGOFF AT 11:32:13 ON 26 SEP 2003